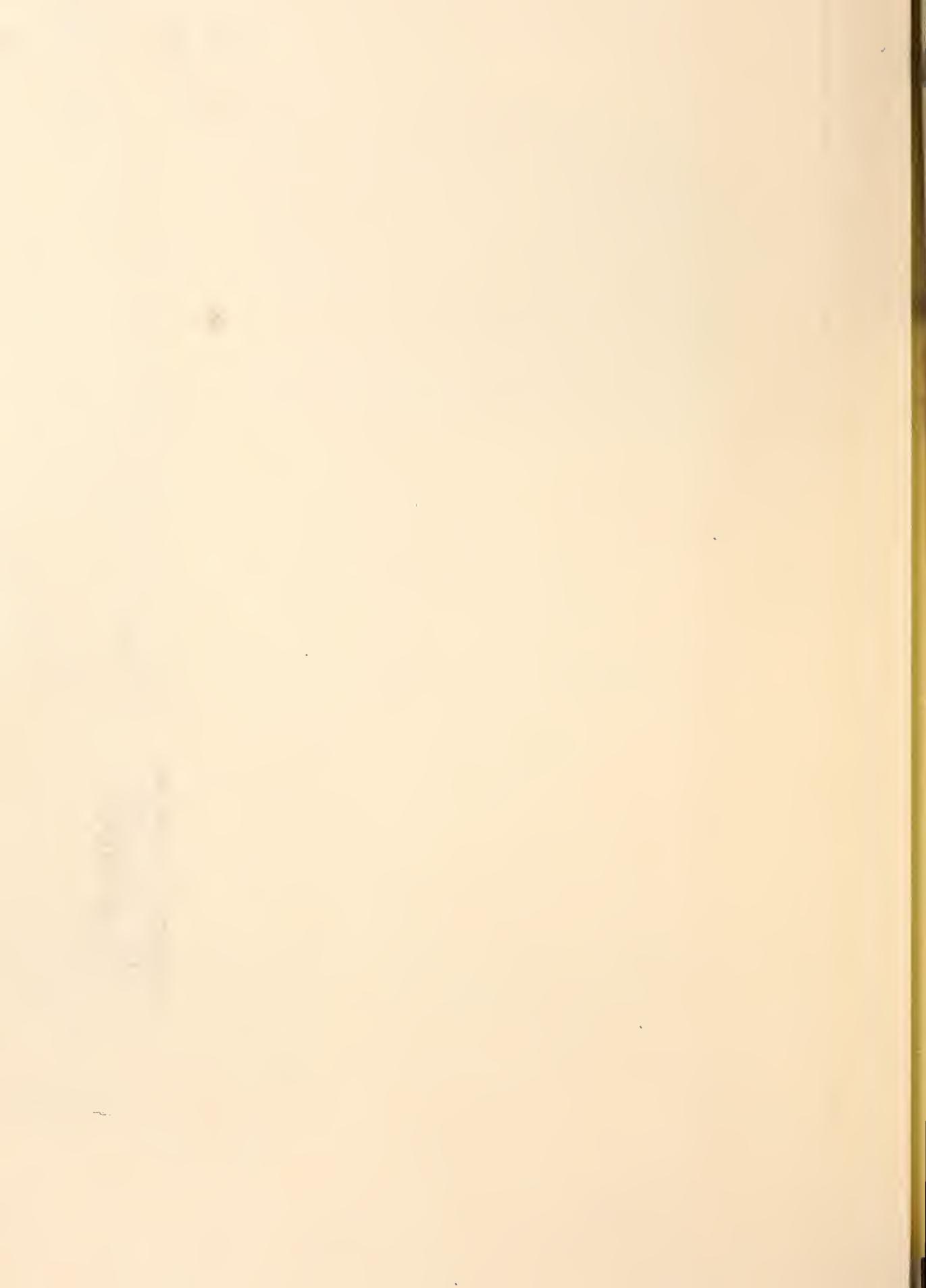


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Foreign Crops and MARKETS



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LATE FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS . . .

ARGENTINA

Crop conditions during September were officially characterized by frosts and a scarcity of rainfall. Frosts in mid-September are said to have caused some damage in sections of Santa Fe and Cordoba. Corn planting is 70 percent completed in the north, but progress in Cordoba and Buenos Aires is impeded by the lack of soil moisture, according to reports. Trade sources expect a considerable increase in the corn acreage.

AUSTRALIA

Moisture supplies continue to be inadequate over wide areas, and trade sources predict a further reduction in the estimated low grain outturn unless the shortage is relieved soon.

EUROPE

Harvest operations are reported being delayed in some sections by wet weather and labor shortage. Wheat production is reported to be satisfactory except in Scandinavia.

NICARAGUA

Lack of rainfall during July and August in the principal agricultural areas reduced rice production in 1943-44 by more than 50 percent. Rice acreage was doubled in some districts this season, and a large increase in production was anticipated. During January-August, 3,839,000 pounds of rice were exported, as compared with 1,676,000 pounds during the 12 months of 1942, the first year in which Nicaragua produced an exportable surplus.

ARGENTINA

The fourth official estimate of the 1942-43 cotton crop in Argentina places total production at approximately 493,500 bales of 478 pounds. This is an increase of about 176,500 bales over the first official estimate, and it is thought that the increase came as a result of weather conditions that grew more favorable as the crop was being harvested. Trade sources state that the official estimate is somewhat high, and it is the trade opinion that the crop will total about 461,200 bales.

MEXICO

The minimum production goal for sugar in 1944 was set at 500,000 metric tons. Certain zones were specified where crops other than sugar (except for rotation) cannot be grown. Exports of sugar and products containing sugar were prohibited.

GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS . . .

Gordon P. Boals, in charge

CANADA DISCONTINUES WHEAT TRADING ON GRAIN EXCHANGE; RAISES GUARANTEED MINIMUM PRICES TO PRODUCERS

Wheat trading on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was discontinued at the close of trade on September 27, and the Canadian Wheat Board was placed in complete control of the purchase and sale of wheat. The Minister of Trade and Commerce, in his announcement of the step, also announced an initial payment to producers, fixed at \$1.25 per bushel (Canadian money), basis No. 1 Northern, in store Fort William. Growers will also receive "participation certificates" to share in any profits accruing through the sale of the 1943-44 and 1944-45 crops.

The Canadian Wheat Board was authorized to buy for Government account all unsold wheat in commercial positions at the closing price, as registered for each grade of wheat on the Exchange, September 27. The Wheat Board will also close out all wheat held in the 1940-41, 1941-42, and 1942-43 accounts at the closing prices, thus making possible an early distribution of payments to producers, on outstanding participation certificates.

The immediate effect of the new advance of wheat will be a materially higher return to the producer at country elevators resulting from the increased price, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, or Vancouver. The advance of \$1.25 is 39 percent higher than the previous guaranteed minimum rate of 90 cents per bushel. Any losses resulting from the sale of this wheat would be absorbed by the Government.

The change in the wheat policy was said to be necessary because of the unusual conditions in connection with wheat marketing in Canada at the present time. Placing marketing under the entire control of the Wheat Board was expected to facilitate dealing with current and future problems, and to enable growers to share more fully in rising prices.

Subsidized domestic purchasers, under the plan, will be furnished wheat from the Government-owned stores rather than from wheat in which farmers have a participating interest. Export sales, other than those under the Mutual Aid Plan, on the contrary, will be made from the current crop, in which growers will participate, the announcement stated.

When the basic minimum price was advanced from 70 to 90 cents on August 1, 1942, it became necessary to subsidize millers in order that the previously established ceiling price on their products might be maintained. This was done through monthly drawback payments covering the margin between the monthly average price for No. 1 Northern, in store Fort William - Port Arthur, and the "appropriate" price of 77-5/8 cents, as determined by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Wheat prices on the open market have risen over 30 percent during the past year, and the increasing rate of subsidy has been a factor of concern in some quarters. The new action should tend to stabilize this situation.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS . . .

Fred J. Rossiter, in charge

BRAZILIAN CASTOR-BEAN CROP DISAPPOINTING

Although Brazilian castor-bean production has fallen short of expectations, the 1943 crop of 275,000 short tons is a record one and exceeds last year's output by 25 percent. Normally, the State of Bahia leads in the production of castor beans, but preliminary reports indicate that 1943 production in the State of Sao Paulo is 17 percent greater than that of Bahia.

BRAZIL: Castor-bean production and exports, average 1931-1935,
annual 1936-1943

YEAR	PRODUCTION	EXPORTS	YEAR	PRODUCTION	EXPORTS
	: Short tons :	: Short tons :		: Short tons :	: Short tons :
Average			1939	138,696	138,089
1931-1935	99,564	40,026	1940	165,345	129,515
1936	170,517	112,496	1941	193,414	244,504
1937	184,539	132,184	1942	a/ 220,460	128,053
1938	188,170	136,751	1943	b/ 275,575	b/

Brazil 1939-40, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and consular sources.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Not available.

The unusually large outturn in Sao Paulo is due to the expansion in cultivated acreage rather than to the quantity of beans collected from wild plants. Estimates of production vary from 75,000 to 100,000 tons; this probably includes some wild beans, since the planted area is reported to be about 185,000 acres. Estimates from Bahia indicate a crop of between 60,000 and 77,000 tons, with notable increases in other sections of the country.

CASTOR BEANS: Exports from the Port of Bahia, Brazil, January-June 1943
with comparisons

Month	1940	1941	1942	1943
	: Short tons :			
January	2,404	6,280	1,908	224
February	1,238	5,275	9,318	9,655
March	1,008	1,124	2,922	-
April	2,948	7,245	1,462	-
May	2,600	450	1,236	4,550
June	2,416	10,440	5,282	3,203
Total	12,614	30,815	22,128	17,642

American Consulate, Bahia.

Total exports of castor beans from Brazil in 1942 amounted to only 128,000 tons, compared with 245,000 in 1941 and an average of 130,000 tons for the 5 years, 1936-1940. Castor-oil shipments during the same periods amounted to 2,850 tons, 4,967, and 558 tons, respectively. While official information regarding 1943 trade is not yet available, it is possible that exports of castor beans and oil will exceed those of last year, since shipping conditions have improved.

OILSEED PRODUCTION IN NICARAGUA DECLINES

Nicaraguan oilseed production in 1943 is expected to show some reduction below the 1942 level, due mainly to a decline in the acreage planted to sesame, the most important oilseed crop grown in that country. Cottonseed, coprá, castor beans, and peanuts also are produced in Nicaragua but on a much smaller scale. No increase in production of any of the oilseeds is expected in 1944 unless export markets are guaranteed under contract and prices are increased to cover higher costs of production. Soil and climate conditions are generally favorable, particularly on the Pacific Coast, but the suitable areas available are not extensive.

The 1943 production of sesame seed is not expected to equal last year's crop of 10,000,000 pounds (harvested in December and January). The National Bank of Nicaragua authorized loans for planting about 16,000 of the 18,700 acres planted in 1942 and authorized slightly more this year, but many farmers had become discouraged by the narrow margin of profit derived from last year's crop. Other factors that influenced the lower plantings in 1943 and may cause a further decline in 1944 were the low yields in 1942, relatively low prices, high cost of production, and lack of an assured export market for the entire surplus. The first experimental plantings were made by the Government in 1937 and were followed in 1938 by a crop of 3,000,000 pounds from a planted area of 3,000 acres.

The five processors of sesame oil in Nicaragua have an estimated maximum capacity of 75,000 gallons of oil annually, or the equivalent of 1,875,000 pounds of seeds. About 500,000 pounds of seeds from the local crop are used to produce oil for the domestic market.

Storage facilities for sesame oil are extremely limited in Nicaragua because of the lack of steel drums and steel bands for wooden barrels. Warehouses and silos suitable for storage of sesame seed have a total capacity of about 2,720,000 pounds. These buildings are reported to be insulated against humidity and are protected against incursions by rodents and insects.

Sesame-seed exports were first reported in 1939 and had reached 1,887,000 pounds in 1942, as shown in the table on the following page. The United States was the destination for virtually all the sesame seed exported until 1942, when 15 percent of the total was exported to Panama and 10 percent to Costa Rica. Exports during the first half of 1943 totaled 8,478,000 pounds, 7,055,000 pounds of which were shipped to Costa Rica under the terms of an agreement between the Nicaraguan Government and a Costa Rican oil mill. No sesame-oil exports have been reported from Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA: Exports of vegetable oils and oilseeds,
1937-1942

YEAR	SESAME SEED : COTTONSEED	CASTOR BEANS	CASTOR OIL	COCONUTS
	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds
1937	0	5,433	0	7
1938	101	5,385	0	8
1939	965	4,145	187	2
1940	46	2,696	546	15
1941	568	2,240	129	20
1942	1,887	2,278	29	21

Compiled from a current consular report.

The production of cottonseed in 1943 is expected to be less than half of that in 1942, as the area planted to cotton this year is estimated at 2,500 acres compared with 5,100 acres permitted under the terms of a United States - Nicaragua cotton-purchase agreement. The decline is attributed to dissatisfaction with the prices for cotton and a consequent shift to other crops. All cottonseed exports in 1939 were destined for Germany, in 1940 and 1941 for Japan, and in 1942 for Costa Rica.

Coconut production in 1942 amounted to about 1,200,000 nuts, nearly 90 percent of which were grown on the Corn Islands off the east coast of Nicaragua. About 600,000 pounds of coconut oil were obtained, largely by a primitive hot-water process, and virtually all of it was consumed by local soap industries.

Small quantities of castor beans and peanuts are produced but no organized effort is being made as yet to expand production. Plans for increased peanut acreage, however, are being discussed with United States representatives with a view to producing peanuts under contract for the United Nations. Imports of all fats and oils totaled 451,500 pounds in 1940, 345,400 in 1941, and 169,200 in 1942.

ARGENTINA ESTABLISHES PRICES FOR FLAXSEED AND SUNFLOWER SEED

The Argentine Government has established minimum prices for flaxseed and sunflower seed from the 1943-44 crops. Growers are to be paid \$0.91 per bushel for flaxseed and \$1.76 per 100 pounds for sunflower seed delivered at Buenos Aires. The new price for flaxseed represents an increase of \$0.21 over the price paid for last year's crop. Purchases by the Grain Board are to begin on December 1, when the new crop moves into market. While the September estimate of 5,995,000 acres is about 2 percent smaller than the corresponding estimate in 1942, it is possible that the outturn will be larger as growing conditions are favorable, although there has been some damage from frost in the Province of Santa Fe. Drought so greatly reduced the 1942-43 sunflower crop that the Argentine Government did not think it necessary to establish a minimum price. The Grain Board has not announced the date purchases of sunflower seed will begin, but it will probably be sometime in April 1944, when the new crop is harvested.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERS . . .

Arthur W. Palmer, in charge

IRAN'S COTTON PRODUCTION REDUCED SECOND YEAR

For the second consecutive year Iran's cotton crop will show a substantial reduction from the normal level of output. The 1943 crop is estimated at 92,200 bales (of 478 pounds) from an acreage about the same as last year, when 120,000 bales were produced from 297,000 acres. In 1941, which is considered a normal year, the crop was 184,500 bales from 544,000 acres. The low crop this year is attributed largely to neglect of the cotton fields by farmers, who found more attractive opportunities for employment with various agencies of the allied occupation forces in Iran, although cotton is in great demand in the country by textile mills, and price increases have made its production quite attractive, even when compared with the staple food crops of wheat and barley.

IRAN: Cotton production by years, 1935-36 to 1943-44
(Converted to bales of 478 pounds net)

YEAR	PRODUCTION	YEAR	PRODUCTION	YEAR	PRODUCTION
	Bales		Bales		Bales
1935-36	133,300	1938-39	184,500	1941-42	184,500
1936-37	170,600	1939-40	230,600	1942-43	119,900
1937-38	151,700	1940-41	207,500	1943-44	92,200

Compiled from consular reports.

Although Iran was formerly a comparatively heavy exporting area, no exports of cotton were recorded during the fiscal year ended March 20, 1943. In 1941-42 exports amounted to 21,700 bales, and during 1940-41 to 91,313 bales. Exports went principally to Germany, the Soviet Union, Hungary, and Italy. The Government of Iran maintains an export monopoly on cotton, and for the past 2 years has been discouraging exports, because of the anticipated deficiency for domestic use. Due to the lack of cotton this year, about 300 bales (of 478 pounds) were imported from Iraq.

Domestic mills, operating 130,000 spindles, have a capacity of about 129,000 bales yearly, but due to the decreased supply, it seems that the Government monopoly will be able to supply only about 46,000 bales this year. Mill owners are said to be able to purchase about 23,000 bales from small producers and unauthorized dealers, to bring their production up to about half normal capacity, and they are contemplating importing more cotton from Iraq and additional supplies from India. It is expected that the villagers will use about 23,000 bales for the domestic weaving of carpets, matting, cloth, and rope, which is about half the amount they usually use.

Domestic prices for American type "Filestani" and "Amerikai" cotton have ranged in recent months from 24.468 to 29.300 rials per metric ton (33.27 to 39.87 cents per pound). Prices for the native variety "Boumi" cotton range from 24.987 to 25.297 rials per metric ton (33.96 to 34.41 cents per pound). These prices are approximately three times those quoted near September 1 last year, when the American types were ranging from 11.30 to 15.35 cents per pound, and the native variety was sold at about 10.19 cents. These prices are only for domestic consumption.

LIVESTOCK, MEATS, AND WOOL . . .

Arthur T. Thompson, in charge

HEAVIER CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETINGS ENCOURAGED BY CATTLE AND BEEF PRICE RELATIONSHIPS

The cattle situation in Canada this fall is characterized by larger reserves of cattle on farms and ranches, with the margin between fixed prices for cattle and beef seasonally adjusted to favor heavier marketings this fall and winter. The only limiting factors are consumer rationing of beef and a manpower shortage at packing houses, especially in western Canada.

CANADA: Cattle and calves, inspected slaughterings as related to number on farms on June 1, 1940-1943

YEAR	Inspected slaughterings						PERCENTAGE JUNE : OF NUMBER AUGUST : ON FARMS
	NUMBER ON FARMS JUNE 1	JANUARY MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST		
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head		
Cattle							
1940	6,553.0	339.2	61.5	65.6	75.4	202.5: ^{a/}	3.1
1941	b/6,369.8	348.7	72.9	83.0	88.0	243.9:	3.8
1942	6,509.6	374.9	72.7	79.4	71.5	223.6:	3.4
1943	c/7,000.0	364.8	77.7	78.6	90.7	247.0: ^{c/}	3.5
Calves							
1940	2,007.3	306.0	74.5	73.1	56.6	204.2:	10.2
1941	b/2,141.6	290.1	81.2	72.6	58.9	212.7:	10.0
1942	2,335.1	300.6	77.4	64.3	50.3	192.0:	8.2
1943	c/2,600.0	257.2	66.8	54.0	51.0	171.8: ^{c/}	6.6

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Possibly 3.2 or 3.3 revised to new census series.

b/ Revised from precensus estimates of 6,694,500 cattle and 2,103,300 calves.

c/ Estimate.

Attractive prices for cattle, abundant supplies of feed in western Canada and enough good pasturage in eastern Canada to offset partially the eastern shortage of feed grains have already resulted in a sharp rise in marketings this fall. Inspected slaughterings of cattle during June, July, and August amounted to 247,000 head, an increase of 10.5 percent above a year earlier when marketings were unusually small owing to the unsatisfactory price situation. Fewer calves have been marketed, as the present price policy favors raising them to maturity. Owners are being urged officially to use the calves for converting western grain surpluses into future supplies of beef for Canadian consumption so that Canadian bacon may be released to supplement the meat supplies available to the United Kingdom and other United Nations.

Beef exports from Canada, except in the form of live cattle to the United States, have not been on a very large scale in recent years, averaging around 7 million pounds in the past 5 years. Exports of beef in the years 1914-1918 averaged 82 million pounds. Including live cattle, which went principally to the United States, exports in the past 5 years, converted to a dressed-meat basis, averaged approximately 90 million pounds against an average of 150 million pounds in 1914-1918. In contrast, pork exports, principally Wiltshire sides to the United Kingdom, averaged approximately 350 million pounds in the past 5 years against only 167 million pounds in 1914-1918. Including live hogs, on a dressed-weight basis, exports in the recent period averaged around 353 million pounds against 175 million pounds in 1914-1918. Thus meat exports from Canada during the present war years do not greatly exceed exports in 1914-1918, but now exports consist mainly of pork, while beef is being reserved for consumption in Canada.

Exports of live beef cattle to the United States were made subject to license effective June 15, 1942, and practically no licenses have been granted since then except for dairy cattle and breeding stock. The exportation of beef and veal, except to non-Empire countries, was prohibited except under permit as early as March 24, 1942. Live-hog exports to the United States were made subject to license on July 23, 1941, in order to safeguard shipments of bacon to the United Kingdom.

Cattle numbers in Canada have expanded materially since 1937, when they were reduced by drought. Numbers have increased from 8,080,000 head in 1937 to 8,834,000 in 1942. It is estimated that numbers on December 1, 1943, will be between 9,200,000 and 9,500,000 head. December numbers are usually smaller than in June owing to heavy fall slaughterings.

CANADA: Estimated 1943 output of cattle and calves, 1936-1943

YEAR ENDED	ON FARMS	SLAUGHTERINGS			ADDED TO	TOTAL
NOVEMBER	BEGINNING	INSPECTED	OTHER	EXPORTS	FARMS	OUTPUT
30	OF YEAR					
	: 1,000 head	: 1,000 head	: 1,000 head	: 1,000 head	: 1,000 head	: 1,000 head
1936	8,499.0	1,499.6	365.3	280.6	-161.6	2,433.8
1937	8,337.4	1,643.7	948.0	325.0	-257.5	2,659.2
1938	8,079.9	1,536.5	842.6	170.8	11.2	2,561.1
1939	8,091.1	1,550.1	793.3	300.0	133.0	2,776.4
1940	8,224.1	1,588.3	656.2	230.9	91.5	2,566.9
1941	8,315.6	1,713.0	674.4	239.8	239.6 :a/	2,916.8
New series						
1942	8,249.2	1,637.3 :b/	700.0	237.5	584.6 :b/	3,159.4
1943	8,833.7 :b/	1,640.0 :b/	700.0 :b/	60.0 :b/	400.0 :b/	2,800.0
		:to 1,835.0	: to 800.0	: to 165.0	: to 700.0	: to 3,500.0

Compiled from official statistics and information supplied by American Embassy in Ottawa.

a/ Calculated from pre-census figures.

b/ Estimate based on present indications.

The total output of cattle and calves for the year ended November 30, 1943, is estimated at between 2.8 and 3.0 million head compared with 3.2 in 1942. The average output for the years 1936-1940, based on pre-census estimates of cattle for those years, was 2.6 million head. These estimates include inspected and other slaughter, exports, and changes in numbers on farms.

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS INCREASING IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

The latest census of livestock owned by Europeans in Southern Rhodesia shows a steady increase since 1939 in cattle, sheep, goats, and horses. Hog numbers are also above 1939, but there was a slight reduction in 1942 below 1941.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Number of European-owned livestock,
1940-1942

CLASSIFICATION	1940	1941	1942
	Number	Number	Number
<u>Cattle</u>			
Bulls	11,590	12,818	13,596
Oxen, total	270,816	293,886	310,313
Trained	111,357	111,949	123,624
Cows, total	281,207	285,516	286,802
In milk	55,466	54,039	52,848
Helpers over 1 year ..	113,982	124,970	132,979
Calves	148,673	147,656	139,454
Total	326,268	364,845	379,144
<u>Sheep</u>			
Merino	14,371	13,996	13,050
Other	54,342	57,157	68,178
Total	68,713	71,153	81,228
<u>Goats</u>			
Hogs	7,304	8,118	10,400
Horses	32,610	36,038	35,139
Mules	3,136	3,137	3,324
Asses	1,139	1,091	1,068
	10,486	10,697	11,278

Compiled from official sources.

Conditions in 1942 were the worst experienced by cattle breeders in many years. Drought was particularly severe in western Matabeleland, which is in the southern part, and in some of this section no effective rain fell for 10 or 11 months. Notwithstanding adverse weather conditions and large slaughterings, numbers increased for the fifth year in succession, but the increase was confined entirely to Mashonaland, the northern district. This district had 571,000 head in 1942, or 65 percent of the total.

Cattle predominates in Southern Rhodesia, and the quality of the beef produced is excellent. The principal grazing area is in the drier southern part and the

principal fattening area in the central portion. 1/ Southern Rhodesia has a fairly large number of cattle compared with other countries in Africa. It ranks seventh as a cattle-producing country among British colonies in Africa. The only other countries having considerably larger numbers are as follows, in millions: Union of South Africa 12.0; Kenya Colony 5.3; and Tanganyika with 5.0. Nigeria, including the Cameroons, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and Uganda have a few thousand head more. Madagascar had about 5 million head in 1938.

As a result of its high-quality beef, Southern Rhodesia, prior to the war, supplied a share of the imports into the United Kingdom. The British imports from Southern Rhodesia for the 5-year period 1933-1937 averaged 14 million pounds, or 4 percent of the imports from Empire countries but only 1 percent of total imports of beef and veal into the United Kingdom. Imports from Southern Rhodesia were larger, however, than from any other Empire country except Australia and New Zealand.

Only a relatively small percentage of total livestock in Southern Rhodesia is owned by Europeans, but the bulk of this is of the improved types. The latest estimates of both European- and native-owned livestock show that in 1938 Europeans had 32 percent of the cattle, 25 percent of the sheep, 1 percent of the goats, 17 percent of the hogs, and 12 percent of the asses. In the case of horses and mules, however, practically all were owned by Europeans.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Percentage of livestock owned by
Europeans in 1938

CLASSIFICATION	EUROPEAN-OWNED	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OWNED BY EUROPEANS	
			Head	Percent
Cattle	739,869	2,295,675	32	
Sheep	77,146	310,537	25	
Goats	8,027	751,813	1	
Hogs	21,031	121,777	17	
Horses	2,993	3,068	.98	
Mules	1,160	1,218	95	
Asses	10,688	89,907	12	

Compiled from official sources.

In 1942, about 1 percent of the cattle owned by Europeans was pure bred, the Afrikander breed predominating, with Hereford second, Friesland third, and Aberdeen Angus fourth. Grade cattle, described as having three-quarters of the blood of the breed of which they are a grade, represented 52 percent of the total European-owned, and the remainder were described as "other" cattle.

1/ United States Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin 466, entitled, Agriculture in Southern Africa, by Clifford C. Taylor, former agricultural attaché in the Union of South Africa.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Pure-bred, grade, and other cattle owned by Europeans,
1938-1942

YEAR	PURE-BRED	GRADE	OTHER	TOTAL
	Head	Head	Head	Head
1938	11,537	281,732	446,600	739,869
1939	11,410	381,652	362,666	755,728
1940	12,995	449,920	363,353	826,268
1941	14,424	473,708	376,714	864,846
1942	12,700	456,782	409,662	879,144

Economic and Statistical Bulletin of Southern Rhodesia.

Only about one fourth of the 310,000 sheep in Southern Rhodesia in 1938 were owned by Europeans. Merino sheep represented only 16 percent of the European-owned sheep in 1938. The quantity of wool produced is less than 50,000 pounds.

In 1942 local consumption accounted for 185,000 cattle, 54,000 sheep, 7,200 goats, and 47,000 hogs. A little over 60 percent of the hogs were slaughtered in bacon factories in 1942 against about 51 percent in 1938. Bacon and ham production increased materially in the past 5 years, from 268,000 in 1938 to 2,048,000 in 1942.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Local consumption of livestock, 1940-1942

KIND OF ANIMAL AND LOCATION OF SLAUGHTER	1940	1941	1942
	Number	Number	Number
<u>Cattle a/</u>			
By butchers	87,259	82,127	100,924
By cold-storage and canning establishments b/	62,254	64,243	75,787
By farmers	7,145	6,712	8,330
Total cattle	156,658	153,082	185,041
Sheep by butchers and farmers	45,398	49,906	53,558
Goats by butchers and farmers	4,357	5,067	7,211
<u>Hogs</u>			
By bacon factories	16,216	27,107	28,836
By butchers and farmers	14,869	15,314	17,930
Total hogs	31,085	42,421	46,816
<u>Total, all animals</u>	237,498	250,476	292,626

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Includes large number of native cattle.

b/ Includes those slaughtered by factories and supplied to butchers and others.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS . . .

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE RATES: Average value in New York of specified currencies,
week ended October 2, 1943 with comparisons a/

COUNTRY	UNIT	1942	MONTH			WEEK ENDED		
			1941	1942	1943	1943	1943	1943
			SEPT.	SEPT.	AUG.	SEPT.	18	25
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina b/	Paper peso	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77
Australia c/	Pound	321.50	321.33	321.50	322.80	322.80	322.80	322.80
Brazil d/	Cruzeiro	5.14	5.06	5.14	5.13	5.13	5.13	5.13
British	India	Rupee	30.12	30.14	30.12	30.12	30.12	30.12
Canada e/	Dollar	88.39	89.13	87.82	90.64	90.15	90.11	90.19
Mexico	Peso	20.57	20.54	20.57	20.58	20.58	20.58	20.58
New Zealand	Pound	322.78	322.60	322.78	324.42	324.42	324.42	324.42
South Africa	Pound	398.00	398.00	398.00	398.00	398.00	398.00	398.00
United	Kingdom f/	403.50	403.27	403.50	403.50	403.50	403.50	403.50
Uruguay g/	Peso	52.72	43.74	52.72	52.87	52.93	52.92	52.96

Federal Reserve Board.

a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers.

b/ Official, regular exports. The special export rate of 23.70 cents, reported beginning March 27, 1941, applies to exchange derived from certain minor exports (e.g. dairy products) to certain countries (e.g. United States), such exchange formerly having been sold in the free market. Quotations nominal.

c/ Free prior to February 2, 1943. Quotation of free rate discontinued after February 1, 1943, when regulations were issued by the British Treasury transforming all free sterling balances into registered sterling, convertible into dollars at the official rate.

d/ Free. Under law of October 6, 1942, the cruzeiro became the unit of currency, replacing the milreis. The cruzeiro has the same value as the milreis. Since April 10, 1939, 30 percent of the exchange derived from exports must be turned over at the official buying rate of 6.06 cents, the weighted average value of the milreis being 5.42 cents in 1942, the value of the cruzeiro 5.41 cents in September 1943 and 5.41 cents in the week ended October 2, 1943. Quotations nominal.

e/ Free. Most transactions between Canada and the United States take place at the official buying and selling rates.

f/ Quotations nominal. g/ Noncontrolled. Quotations nominal.

EXCHANGE: Average value in New York of Chinese, Japanese,
and some European currencies during last full months for
which rates were available, and current official rates

Country	Unit	New York rate a/			Current	
		Month	Rate	Cents	official rate	Cents
Belgium	Belga	April 1940 ...	16.89	:b/	16.00	
Denmark	Krone	March 1940 ...	19.31	:	20.88	
France	Franc	May 1940	1.85	:c/	2.00	
Germany	Reichsmark ...	May 1941 ...;d/	39.97	:	40.00	
Greece	Drachma	September 1940d/	0.66	:b/	0.67	
Italy	Lira	May 1941	5.09	:	5.26	
Netherlands	Guilder	April 1940 ...	53.08	:	53.08	
Norway	Krone	March, 1940 ...	22.71	:	22.86	
Portugal	Escudo	May 1941	4.00	:e/	6.67	
Spain	Peseta	May 1941;d/	9.13	:	9.13	
Sweden	Krona	May 1941	23.84	:	23.81	
Switzerland	Franc	May 1941	23.20	:	23.20	
China	Yuan : (Shanghai)	June 1941 ...;d/	5.34	:f/	5.31	
Japan	Yen	June 1941 ...	23.44	:	23.44	

a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Last daily rate reported on April 8, 1940, for the Danish and Norwegian kroner; on May 9, 1940, for the belga and guilder; on June 15, 1940, for the French franc; on October 28, 1940, for the drachma; on June 14, 1941, for the other above-mentioned European currencies; and on July 25, 1941, for the yen and yuan (Shanghai).

b/ Based on German official rate for United States dollar.

c/ Based on German official rate for United States dollar in occupied area; in unoccupied area, official rate is 2.88 cents.

d/ Quotations nominal.

e/ Rate for currency; for checks, 4.09 cents to the escudo.

f/ Rate set August 18, 1941, by Chinese Stabilization Board.